

Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, AUG. 29, 1931.

WE OUGHT TO TRY IT.

Thousands of acres of the best land in Southern California, which is too "flooded" to be irrigated, was thought, a few years ago, to be utterly worthless, but is now reckoned as valuable as the best land in the state because it was found, after a while, that barley and rye, sown in the fall on the lands referred to, would get moisture enough during the winter and spring, to make good crops. As a consequence, barley and rye are now staple products in all that portion of the state, and in many districts the barley or rye crop is of more consequence than the corn crop in Kansas, and is now one of the most profitable sources of income. The visitor to Southern California today will find in every small town a great big building, generally the largest in the place, bearing the sign "Barley warehouse." And at this time of the year these buildings are generally full from floor to roof of barley, sacked up and ready for market. It is just as much a staple article as corn in Kansas or wheat in Minnesota, and why could not the experience of Southern California be repeated in New Mexico? If fall sown barley will make a good crop there, why not here, and if not barley, why not some other grain? The truth is, we know little or nothing as yet about the possibilities of our own country, and are liable to go blundering along, raising an unnecessary expense, those things that are not adapted to the country, whereas if we should take the trouble to first ascertain what things are adapted to the conditions that prevail here, we might raise crops that would bring just as good results, and not cost half as much.

This is where the good of an agricultural experiment station comes in, and since we haven't time to wait for the government to establish a station of that sort here, why not go to work and start one ourselves? What we are interested in, particularly, is to know what crops can be grown successfully on our mesas. The land is as rich and strong as the best in the world—we know that to start with, and what we want to find out now is, what crop will grow and mature with the annual rainfall which we have on the table lands in this country. This information will probably come in the course of time, but we could hurry it up a good deal, and put the country in the way of permanent and valuable development, by inaugurating a series of comparatively inexpensive experiments. For instance, if we should take a field of, say, five acres, on the highest and driest part of the mesa, fence it in and have it plowed thoroughly, and then plant in this fall and next spring a little of every kind of grain and vegetable that is supposed to do well without much rain, we might gather information that would be very valuable to us. If we should find that rye or barley, or hemp or flax, or any other article that is staple, will make good crops with the amount of moisture we have in this country, then we establish a market for our lands at once and make them valuable without spending large sums in providing facilities for irrigating them. We do not believe that nature made anything in vain, but we do believe that land which will produce such bountiful crops of weeds as are produced on the uplands in this vicinity, will successfully grow some useful article, if we can only find out what that article is, and we believe it would pay us to devote a little time and money to the work of making experiments to solve that problem.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The political upheavals which have within the past year convulsed the various states of Latin America will illustrate the wisdom of that statesmanship to which the Pan American Conference owed its inspiration. That there is need for all the American nations to enter into close compact for mutual benefit and protection is apparent, or at least the advantages to be so derived will not be disputed, whatever be thought as to the desirability.

Great Britain seems to be determined to wrest from Venezuela a good sized bit of territory, and in such matters England has a very elastic conscience. Brazil has established a republic, fortunately without bloodshed, upon the very excellent foundation furnished by the empire of Dom Pedro. Chile has a civil war in hand and is also disputing with the Argentine Confederation as to the Patagonian boundary. Salvador and Guatemala have been making faces at each other for some time. To all of these countries the United States should occupy the position of a staunch friend and wise counselor.

MURRY IT UP.

The New Mexican exhibit at the World's fair, to be gathered from all parts of the territory, will be stored at Albuquerque, arranged and classified, and will be shipped in a body from this point. It is estimated that with the ore, the timber, the coal and the stone that will be collected for this purpose, it will take a full train to transport our exhibit, and if it is managed properly this part of the business can be made to attract a good deal of attention as the train passes through Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, and to do the territory a considerable amount of good advertising. To stimulate the work of collecting articles for this purpose the board has also ordered, by resolution adopted at the last meeting that everything sent here in time shall be exhibited at the territorial fair this year and next and local agents throughout the territory should make special efforts to get as much material as possible ready to be placed on exhibition at the fair next month, because there will be a large number of people in attendance from many portions of the country, and the more good samples of our products we

can show them, the better it will be for the interests of the territory. Denver expects to send down a very large delegation. By the unusually low rate which the Santa Fe road has made for fair visitors it will only cost five dollars and a quarter to come from Denver to Albuquerque, and this section of the country has been attracting so much attention in that vicinity lately that there are a great many people there who want to come to see us, some to prospect for new locations and others to get an idea of the products and resources of the country, so as to be better able to judge of the volume of business which Denver may reasonably expect to get by a direct road to this point, and the present low rate furnishes them a better opportunity than they have ever had before, or are likely to have again for some time, to come and see for themselves, when they come they will naturally expect to find samples of the best products of the territory on exhibition at the fair, and any district that fails to have itself well represented will fail to take advantage of an excellent opportunity for advertising its resources.

EASILY CONTROLLED.

About two months ago the railroad company drove a few piles, probably a dozen or fifteen, at a point about a mile south of town, where the river was carrying away houses and orchards every day, and laid by the wire, but from the time the first three piles were driven, the cutting of the bank stopped, and a few stones dumped in beside them, the cutting of the bank stopped, and though the main channel of the river was at that time bearing against the shore, and carrying away everything in its path, there has not since been a square foot of land carried off, but on the contrary, instead of destroying any more property, the eddy created by the piles, caused the river to commence at once to repair the damage it had done, and there is now dry land for many a mile west of the point at which the most mischief was done last spring. The wagon road to the south at that point, now runs where the main channel of the river was sixty days ago, and though the low land is still a low high water mark, every rise in the river will deposit a little more soil on it, and in the course of three or four years it will be raised up out of the way of the water, and will be just as good land as there is in the country.

This shows how easily the Rio Grande can be controlled and kept in its channel, and how much valuable property might be saved to the people of this valley every year through the work that could be accomplished by a very moderate appropriation by congress for this purpose. We have endeavored several times to bring these facts to the attention of the national government, and succeeded so far about five years ago as to get a small appropriation made by congress for the purpose of having the river surveyed, to make an estimate of how much the work would cost, but by reason of a blunder somewhere at headquarters, the entire appropriation was wasted by a party of engineers who came here from the east, spent the summer in junketing, and then submitted a report to the effect that it was not feasible to "make the Rio Grande navigable." Of course it was nonsense, whether the mistake was with the department or in the law, and what we want to try for next winter is a small appropriation for the purpose of making an estimate of the probable cost of such work of internal improvement as will protect the people of the valley against the encroachments of the stream. There is no constitutional difficulty in the way. The United States government having sold us the lands upon which we have made our homes, is in duty bound to protect us in the enjoyment of them, and certainly will do it if we can only get the matter properly before congress. Having appropriated from time to time scores of millions for the purpose of building levees along the Mississippi to protect the property near that stream from overflow, there could not, certainly, be any serious objections to the expenditure of a few thousands for the purpose of protecting the lands in this valley against the ravages of the Rio Grande. This furnishes Mr. Joseph a chance to distinguish himself by doing a work that will save millions of dollars to New Mexico, and that will be appreciated by the people of the whole territory.

SIGHT IT.

A petition to the president of the United States is being circulated, asking that a certain district of country at the headwaters of the Pecos river be set aside by the government for a national park, and the document ought to be signed by everybody in town. The district in question is so mountainous that it is of little or no value for any other purpose. The surveyor general of the territory has already recommended the reserving of the land referred to for the purpose indicated and has designated the boundaries of the proposed park; the governor, we are confident, will endorse this recommendation, and if the request of these officials shall be backed up by a well signed petition by the citizens of the territory, there is every reason to believe that the prayer will be granted, and the tract referred to will be reserved for the purpose indicated. The land is every way suited to be a delightful summer camping ground for the people of the southwest as well as those of other sections, and its reservation will preserve the timber about the sources of several of the most important streams of the territory, and will in many other ways promote the comfort and well being of a great many people. There is a copy of the petition at this office and one at the rooms of the Commercial club. Call and sign it.

The Southern Pacific company has issued its statement of shipment of freight from California overland in July. The amount over the same month last year is over \$8,000,000 pounds, and for the seven months ended with July the increase is nearly 60,000,000 pounds.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

POLITICS are quiet in New Mexico. The farmers' alliance craze has not reached the territory.

The territorial fair will be a credit to the territory, and worthy of the support of everybody.

Invest your surplus money in home building and loan associations. This will bring good returns and help build up the city.

There is a wide building and loan association at Bloomington, Illinois, which is offering this territory with circulars. It claims to have a local general agent at Springer.

The El Paso Herald is generous enough to give this city credit for one qualification. It says: "For pure, unadulterated gall, Albuquerque captures the pennant."

The total valuation of Santa Fe county is \$2,918,514. The largest portion of the taxable wealth of the county is in the city of Santa Fe, which has \$2,100,801 of taxable property.

Practically all over the agricultural portion of the United States comes the glad news of plentiful crops. Wheat, corn, oats, cotton and tobacco growers are all in luck.

Devilish patients over the completion and starting up of the new paper mill in that city. It is an important enterprise in this western country, and if successful will doubtless be the promoter of many more in the near future.

An important discovery of large coal fields of the last kind of coal in years from two to twenty feet thick, reported from Sonora, some twenty-five miles in and from Guaymas. This discovery is an important one for the southwest.

It is stated in the convention of economists and geologists at Washington that 10 percent of the agricultural products of this country is destroyed every year through the ravages of insects, making an annual loss of about thirty-eight millions of dollars.

It might not be a bad idea, for us to adopt the Shah of Persia's method of punishing embezzlers. He has them boiled in oil, which, as intemperance is a sound, is an improvement upon letting them go to Canada, where they live in luxury upon the fruits of their misdeeds.

The people of Hancock, New Hampshire, had all the provocation in the world to hang Amy, a murderess most foul, without troubling the courts with the case, but, true to New England traditions, the law will be allowed to take its course. Out west, Amy would have been over the range by this time.

The recent census of France shows that whereas the number of births per thousand inhabitants amounts to 30 in Germany, to 25 in England and to 15 in Russia, it is only 25 in France. Germany therefore is slightly because, while the population of the empire has increased by 2,567,222 during the last five years, that of France has only increased 208,000. For all that France was never in its history so prosperous as it is today.

The Southern Interstate exposition, which opens at Raleigh, N. C., on Oct. 1, continuing till Dec. 1, 1931, has set apart Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November, as special New Mexico days, and the secretary, J. T. Patrick, has written the editor to be present and deliver an address, or at least make a few remarks in regard to the industrial development of this territory; but we decline with many thanks. New Mexico will be represented at the exposition by a fine exhibit of agricultural crops, woods and minerals.

This pilgrimage to Treves to see the "only bug" is the most notable popular movement of the year. It is probable that during the six weeks that the coat will be on exhibition, not less than 3,000,000 will visit Treves. It is about forty-seven years since the coat was last publicly exhibited, and at that time the number of visitors was estimated to be 1,800,000. This year many of the people who will go to Treves will be drawn there by curiosity, and yet many thousands will go in the full belief that the garment exhibited is really the seamless cloak which was worn by our savior during the time of the crucifixion.

The "gold bug" is a well known parasite, but a Georgia scientist, by the aid of a microscope of high magnifying power, has detected a peculiar insect that infests paper money and is found nowhere else. It is very minute in size and multiplies with surprising rapidity. Dr. Clinton covered over 3,000 of them on an old \$5 bill. He says that the money parasite is an acarus, and is closely related to the spider. It is not a pretty animal; its shape is oblong and flat, and it is provided with four legs and a sharp bill. It is never known to leave the paper on which it lives, and it never becomes a parasite on the human body.

SPREADING OF THE LOTTERY campaign in Louisiana the Sacra into Record Union says: The most humiliating thing about the case is that in this latter part of the nineteenth century, with all the experience of the ages to teach us, and the ethics of common honesty to guide us, any considerable body of our people should be found to stand forward as apologists for licensing gaming, and that at the very time when Europe is shutting up her gambling dens, and closing her statute-books against characters to lottery gamblers, having found after half a century's experimenting with the monster that the only efficacious treatment for it is to choke the life out of it.

The Russian government has at last decided upon the new rifle to be used by the Russian army, which differs only from the French rifle in caliber by .01 part of an inch. This is a matter of some international importance that as soon as known it was communicated to all nations. To clearly understand the political significance of the czar's selection of

caliber for the Russian rifle it should be known that no two nations in Europe have adopted the same caliber of small arm. The pattern may be the same, yet they differ in caliber, even to 0.1 part of an inch, so that a victorious army shall not be able to use its ammunition in captured guns. The difference of caliber between Russian and French rifles would seem to indicate that the much talked-of alliance is not very close.

There has been much apprehension for fear the immense exportation of gold during the last six months would seriously affect business by causing a stringency of the money market. But with a large surplus of wheat which Europe is going to need, and with a higher price for it than has been known for years, the gold will come back to us in a very few months in a steady stream. It may be argued a shortage of breadstuffs abroad contemporaneously with a heavy crop in this country is a purely providential or circumstantial factor for which we could offer no answer, but this is the answer to this is, we must always put our trust in providence, which often works in a mysterious way to preserve a proper equilibrium of things mundane.

There was a great scare of opium at San Francisco. The government officials had carefully laid out their plans and when they made their raid on Chinatown the Mongolians were completely surprised. Opium to the value of \$1,000,000 was captured, in each of which had been smuggled into this country. Forged labels had been used on the smuggled articles, defrauding the government out of revenue in the sum of \$1,000,000. This is said to be the most important seizure of opium ever made under our laws.

It has been estimated that there are 100,000 persons living in the city of New York whose possessions are worth \$1,000,000 each, as compared with 100 in London, 100 in Paris and 200 in Berlin. Only one man in New York, W. W. Astor, acknowledges the tax collector's office the possession of \$500,000 worth of personal property upward.

The Supreme Court.

A motion for a rehearing in the case of Pryor vs. the Portsmouth Cattle company was denied.

A motion for a rehearing in the case of Lynch Brothers vs. Grayson & Company was allowed. This is the famous Texas fever cattle case wherein action was brought for damages for the alleged infection of a herd of New Mexico cattle with fever brought to New Mexico by a lot of Texas cattle.

The case of Bell vs. Stillborn & Snyder, involving a very valuable mining property in Grant county, is being heard today. The "apex" theory of a vein is the question involved. Messrs. H. L. Pickett and T. B. C. appear for Bell, and Judge Bell and Mr. J. S. Fielder appear for Stillborn & Snyder. The arguments will consume all day.

The following important change in the rules was made this morning.

Whereas, The legislature has enacted a practice act requiring litigants to serve copies of pleadings upon each other, and therefore rule No. 2 of the general rules, requiring clerks of the district courts to make and preserve office copies for the use of attorneys and parties has become unnecessary and burdensome;

It is therefore ordered that said rule No. 2 be and the same is hereby repealed.

In the personal damage suit of Candellario vs. the A. T. & S. F. R. R. company, in which a resident of Albuquerque, sued for \$20,000, the opinion of the lower court, which was favorable to the railroad company, was affirmed. Opinion by Justice McFie, the entire court concurring. B. S. Rodey represented Candellario, Judge Waldo appearing for the A. T. & S. F. R. R. company.

The school fund case, testing the question as to whether the money accruing from liquor license goes to the schools in the precinct where collected or into the general public school fund of the county, was decided this afternoon, the court holding that the money belong exclusively to the precincts wherein the license originates. Opinion by Justice Freeman.

The court adjourns in the morning for a week when it will meet again, but only for the purpose of announcing decisions.—New Mexican.

The News Team.

Trainer Knight has the following young gentlemen, the coming sprinters of the southwest, in his home running team: Rita Granger, Frank Cresmer, George Montgomery, Thos. Menefee, W. G. McCormick, Dr. L. H. Chamberlain, J. A. Phelan, Prof. Wendell, W. S. Byrd, William Mason, Joseph Farr, Chas. Hawkins, Jas. Murray and Clarence Eudeley. The boys are practicing every evening and are showing up good. They will be regularly placed in positions about ten days before the fair. The trainer, who is an enthusiastic admirer of all kinds of outdoor exercises, believes that he has selected a winning team in the above list of foot runners. THE CITIZEN has started in to pull for the boys, and we expect them to go to the front with flying colors.

Handy with the Knife.

A serious stabbing affray, with probable fatal results, is reported from Magdalena, the mining town in Socorro county. Roy Davis, a tough character when under the influence of liquor, picked a quarrel with a Mr. Perry, who drives one of W. H. Patterson's ore wagons. The men got to fighting, when William Elderton stepped between the combatants to separate them. After being separated, Elderton walked into Price Bros' dry goods store, followed by Roy Davis, who brandished an open knife. Elderton was attacked by the infuriated man, receiving several dangerous cuts in the throat and one on the forehead. Davis was arrested, but his victim lies in a very precarious condition. Davis had two brothers killed some time ago in a quarrel which occurred in the American valley.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Important Meeting, and a Good Deal of Business Transacted.

The board of education met yesterday pursuant to call at the executive office and was in session all day.

Members present, Governor Prince, Prof. Hadley, Prof. Schneider and Hon. Amado Chavez. Hon. E. S. Stover was absent.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 11 a. m.

The following resolution, offered by Governor Prince was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Book Company be notified that the special edition of the Barnes' Geography for New Mexico and Arizona is not satisfactory. It is defective and incorrect both as to maps and descriptions. The board must insist that no more copies be printed, and that a correct edition be prepared as soon as possible.

The following resolution, offered by Governor Prince was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the board, the text of the territorial tax law of 3 miles authorized by law for school purposes is necessary for the efficient carrying on of the public school system, and that the territorial auditor be requested to levy such a tax at the first opportunity now existing.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. A. Chavez was adopted:

Whereas, The superintendent of public instruction is required by law to keep a supply of books on hand in his office for sale to the various counties of the territory, and

Whereas, There is set apart by law a certain fund for the expenses of the board of education of the territory of New Mexico, therefore, be it

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ON HIS WAY HOME.

A Talk With an Editor Who Has Been Back East.

J. A. Whitmore, of the San Marcos Reporter, and a member of the board of regents of the New Mexico college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was in the city today. He was on his return from Washington City where with Prof. A. E. Blount he attended the session of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. He reports that all but three of the agricultural colleges of the United States were represented, and much was accomplished of benefit to these important institutions of education. The agricultural colleges of New Mexico also secure a number of valuable instruments for use in the college and station. Speaking of the prospects of the college, Mr. Whitmore says that there is every indication that the session which commences Sept. 7th will show a largely increased attendance. The faculty has been increased until it is now as strong as in the past, and the facilities for school work have been greatly enlarged and before a year's work is fairly commenced, the mechanical department will be supplied with the necessary machinery and appliances to give thorough instruction in this important branch of a practical education. This department has not been in operation heretofore. It is also expected that the attendance will be large enough to secure the detail of an army officer in the war department as instructor in military science and tactics.

The construction of railroad lines, in this day of keen competition in all lines of business, especially transportation, is a matter of the greatest importance. Albuquerque holds in a large sense, the key to the situation. By discreet management also can become the great railway center of the southwest between Kansas City and San Francisco, and it is not impossible that this present movement may prove to her the turning point in the consummation of that end. She has her road to the northeast, the west and the south. What she wants now, and they seem to be plainly in sight, is roads to the southwest, the northwest, the east, and the southeast. With the exception of the southwest, all lines are practically under way, loaded for Albuquerque. Their construction is only a question of time, and Albuquerque now holds the engine of progress, but whether they will all center there will depend somewhat upon the management of her people. To secure the fruition of these most favorable conditions, they must heed the admonition to the apostle, "Waste little time or effort on enterprises that are going on smoothly enough, but put in their best efforts on those that will make Albuquerque an essential point of railway construction. A road from the northwest, and the extension of the D. & R. G. to Denning in the southwest, especially the latter, constitute points in the game that would really force all the others to Albuquerque.

The points in the foregoing quotation are all well taken. The statements there made represent not only the sentiments of Denning, but of the entire southwest, and while we have always been anxious to act in harmony with Denver, and do anything we could to promote her interests while advancing our own, we must deal with upon the square. We are of as much importance to Denver as she is to us; and though we believe it would be to our interest to have a direct line to Denver, and have asked her cooperation in the matter, still it is no vital affair with us, we have got along very well on trading with Kansas City up to the time, and if Denver don't want our trade we can continue to deal in the same quarter for several years more.

But we do not believe that the article referred to was written in the News of the D. & R. G. It has all the marks of a novice, and a very blundering one at that, and hence we are not disposed to hold that the ear of the editor of that estimable journal that seems to be time to wake up the fool killer.

Albuquerque is not dependent upon the caprices of any other town, big or little. She is able to live on her own, but believing that it would naturally be beneficial to both Denver and Albuquerque to push the matter of the extension of the D. & R. G. to this place, we have called a convention in that interest, at the suggestion of Denver, and have fixed the date of it at a time to best accommodate the delegates expected to attend from that city. If, under these circumstances, the people of Denver propose to endorse the position taken by the News, and "go back" on the movement, we shall regard it, at the least, as being extraordinary.

The Dead Beat.

F. Weber Benton, the Chicago World fake, who got his work in here to the tune of several hundred dollars, showed up in Roswell the other day, and tried to play the same game on the people there that he so successfully worked here. The "bluff" did not work and F. Weber Benton left with the satisfaction of knowing that Roswell people are not easily caught by snide advertising schemes. The people of Roswell patronize legitimate enterprises, and that is the reason why the Register of that place looks so prosperous in its columns.

The New York Central railroad is testing on its lines at six different points, an ingenious device for informing an engineer how many minutes ahead of him is the last train that has passed—provided the time be less than fifteen minutes. The machine is stationed beside the track, and comprises a dial face on which the hand moves from zero to fifteen. This hand is regulated by clock work. When a train passes it moves a spring which sets the hand at zero. Immediately the clock work is set in motion and the engineer of the following train reads on the dial the exact number of minutes which have elapsed since the preceding train passed. The hand, however, stops at fifteen, and if the engineer finds the dial hand at that point he simply knows that the preceding train is fifteen minutes or more ahead of him. It is an added safeguard to railroad travel, of course, if the engineer can once in so often look at the signal dial and know how many minutes he is behind the preceding train and tell whether he is late or early, or if he is running at his present speed or should slow up and proceed more carefully.

THE CITIZEN secures this item from the New Mexican: "Tonight rates to Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Vegas next year are wanted, desired and needed. The great Santa Fe railroad will oblige the people of New Mexico greatly and increase its travel to a very appreciable and profitable extent by making such rates."

Nearly all the work trains have been pulled off, and the crews are in standing on the main line according to age in service. The most interesting subject for conversation with the train service is "bumping."

G. D. Ramsey, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, is in Denver. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Illinois legislature and has been mayor of East St. Louis.

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The points in the foregoing quotation are all well taken. The statements there made represent not only the sentiments of Denning, but of the entire southwest, and while we have always been anxious to act in harmony with Denver, and do anything we could to promote her interests while advancing our own, we must deal with upon the square. We are of as much importance to Denver as she is to us; and though we believe it would be to our interest to have a direct line to Denver, and have asked her cooperation in the matter, still it is no vital affair with us, we have got along very well on trading with Kansas City up to the time, and if Denver don't want our trade we can continue to deal in the same quarter for several years more.

But we do not believe that the article referred to was written in the News of the D. & R. G. It has all the marks of a novice, and a very blundering one at that, and hence we are not disposed to hold that the ear of the editor of that estimable journal that seems to be time to wake up the fool killer.

Albuquerque is not dependent upon the caprices of any other town, big or little. She is able to live on her own, but believing that it would naturally be beneficial to both Denver and Albuquerque to push the matter of the extension of the D. & R. G. to this place, we have called a convention in that interest, at the suggestion of Denver, and have fixed the date of it at a time to best accommodate the delegates expected to attend from that city. If, under these circumstances, the people of Denver propose to endorse the position taken by the News, and "go back" on the movement, we shall regard it, at the least, as being extraordinary.

The Dead Beat.

F. Weber Benton, the Chicago World fake, who got his work in here to the tune of several hundred dollars, showed up in Roswell the other day, and tried to play the same game on the people there that he so successfully worked here. The "bluff" did not work and F. Weber Benton left with the satisfaction of knowing that Roswell people are not easily caught by snide advertising schemes. The people of Roswell patronize legitimate enterprises, and that is the reason why the Register of that place looks so prosperous in its columns.

The New York Central railroad is testing on its lines at six different points, an ingenious device for informing an engineer how many minutes ahead of him is the last train that has passed—provided the time be less than fifteen minutes. The machine is stationed beside the track, and comprises a dial face on which the hand moves from zero to fifteen. This hand is regulated by clock work. When a train passes it moves a spring which sets the hand at zero. Immediately the clock work is set in motion and the engineer of the following train reads on the dial the exact number of minutes which have elapsed since the preceding train passed. The hand, however, stops at fifteen, and if the engineer finds the dial hand at that point he simply knows that the preceding train is fifteen minutes or more ahead of him. It is an added safeguard to railroad travel, of course, if the engineer can once in so often look at the signal dial and know how many minutes he is behind the preceding train and tell whether he is late or early, or if he is running at his present speed or should slow up and proceed more carefully.

THE CITIZEN secures this item from the New Mexican: "Tonight rates to Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Vegas next year are wanted, desired and needed. The great Santa Fe railroad will oblige the people of New Mexico greatly and increase its travel to a very appreciable and profitable extent by making such rates."

Nearly all the work trains have been pulled off, and the crews are in standing on the main line according to age in service. The most interesting subject for conversation with the train service is "bumping."

G. D. Ramsey, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, is in Denver. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Illinois legislature and has been mayor of East St. Louis.

Can Be Cured

by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"After the gripe—cough. This was my evening's work, coughing, with an incessant tickling in the throat, keeping me awake nights, and disturbing the household. I tried a great number of cough-cures, but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral